

# Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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## CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF THE UNCOMMITTED COUNTRIES

THE IDEA of holding a conference of the heads of the uncommitted countries, which was initiated by President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, and President Sukarno of Indonesia, has met with an enthusiastic response from the public throughout the world, especially in the uncommitted countries. The great interest in the conference of the heads of the uncommitted countries is due, not only to the fact that it will offer opportunities for many of the countries that have pledged themselves to non-alignment with blocs, and to the implementation of the principles of active and peaceful co-existence in their practical policies, to exchange views on the crucial questions of our time, but also to the fact that the strengthening of their unity of action in the present phase of development in international relations will be a great contribution to the mitigation of acute crises and the solution of vital questions on which the preservation of world peace depends.

The initiative of the heads of Yugoslavia, the A. R. and Indonesia was, as is known, suppor-

ted by all the countries that were invited to participate in the preliminary conference in Cairo, where the arrangements for the holding of a conference of the heads of the uncommitted countries are to be fixed. In their articles on this initiative of the uncommitted countries many journals in the countries of Africa and Asia, as well as the Yugoslav press, refer to the support manifested by the international public for the idea of close consultations of the countries that do not belong to blocs, and to their unity of action in the struggle for peace and international co-operation.

The spokesman of the Yugoslav State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs having spoken at the regular press conferences on the holding of a conference of the heads of the uncommitted countries, made the following statement at a press conference on May 5: "The Conference of the leaders of the uncommitted countries would discuss question of their closer co-operation in their efforts at bringing about the relaxation of international tension. The consultations, in which Yugoslavia is taking part on the preparations for this conference are in progress, and

the conference should be held before the Sixteenth Session of the UNO General Assembly."

At a press conference on May 12 the official spokesman said: "The preliminary meeting, which will be attended by ambassadors and special envoys, will be held in Cairo. The United Arab Republic, Indonesia and Yugoslavia, the three initiators of the conference, are in close contact with each other and also in contact with India concerning the immediate steps to be taken for the convening of preliminary meetings to discuss the necessary details and the preparations for

the holding of the conference within the scheduled term. At the preliminary meeting in Cairo the agenda the place and the time of the conference should be settled, along with other questions pertaining to its preparation. Invitations to attend the preliminary conference were accepted by some twenty countries and there were no refusals to attend this meeting. The preliminary conference will also discuss which countries are to be invited to the conference of the heads of the uncommitted countries."

## VIEWS AND OPINIONS

# A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENDING OF THE DIVISION OF THE PRESENT WORLD

By Dj. JERKOVIC

THE idea of a conference of the uncommitted countries at the present juncture presented itself to the independent statesmen, in a sense, of its own accord, as the result of their analysis of the relations and trends in the world of today. The position in which the world finds itself from the point of view of genuine peace; and the position into which it will be brought if it continues to pursue the path it has taken: these are the crucial questions to which the peoples and the countries all over the world are seeking a reply. But in view of developments during the previous decade and after the world war, and of the situation prevailing in the world today, the reply is anything but certain. And when it is most certain, it is most discouraging. After more than a decade of cold war, which exhausted the countries and the peoples materially and physically, and exerted a destructive influence on all spheres of human life, the causes and the external problems that provoked it are neither eliminated nor solved, so that mankind, instead of living in peace and tranquility, is still living in a state very much like a truce. The arms race, with its ominous corollaries, continues unchanged, and the poisoning of the life and endangering of the existence of mankind by nuclear tests has been discontinued only temporarily. Everything seems to indicate that the groups wish to take advantage of this truce as a respite for shifting their forces and positions, rather than regard it as a stage on the way to consolidation. This accounts for the frequent crises and conflicts which have arisen during this truce, such as those in Laos and in Cuba, which show most strikingly the attempts of the big powers to widen their spheres of influence, and to

consolidate their strategic positions beyond the national boundaries and beyond those of their military and political groups.

These destructive tendencies in the relation between the big power groups have been for years the main cause of unstable peace, and the grave obstacle in the free development of the progressive forces of the world. Thus it is not surprising that the demand to end the cold war and the arms race so that the world may live in a peace in which the forces of the future can develop freely, forgetting the heritage of the past and looking to a happy future, should have been voiced so forcefully and raised to the first plane of international politics.

Fortunately, not the whole world, and not even its greater part, is divided by the line that separates the two military and political groups. Beside them a broad zone of peace has been created, an area covered with countries and peoples — protagonists of a policy of consolidation, progress and co-existence. This zone of peace has been formed as an expression of indignation against the cold war and of resistance to the attempts of the big powers to widen it; just as the programme of co-existence — the programme of a creative peace policy — has emerged as the only alternative to the arms race of the big powers which is keeping the world in a state of cold war and threatening to bring it nearer to a catastrophic real war.

The forming of this peace zone, and the shaping of an appropriate uncommitted policy on its comes as an expression of the awareness that peace rests on fragile foundations in the world of today.

and that the future of peace is precarious, because there are many countries and peoples that are denied the elementary right to freedom and independence, and kept in a backward state and misery, while the bigger, more developed and stronger countries have forced on them unequal relations and various forms of discrimination, basing their actions on the right of the stronger, and the law of force.

Colonialism, both in its outmoded "classical" and in its up-to-date forms, still exists, especially in Africa, but outside it too. If its existence had manifested itself only in the seven-year war in Algeria, in the one-year tragedy of the Congo, in the bloody awakening of the people in Angola, in the dark relations and the still darker outlook for the South African Union, we should still be justified in regarding colonialism as the gangrene of the contemporary international community, which should not hesitate to proceed to the radical elimination of this evil; not only because the rights of the African peoples and the cause of progress demand it, but also because the colonial blindness and selfishness of the European powers are gnawing away their own national organism, as is shown by the example of France and Belgium. Blinded by their selfish privileges, which have long become assets of doubtful value, they are trying to do what is impossible in their colonies, and often embark on ventures when threaten to plunge into catastrophe not only the world but also their own countries.

The backwardness and misery in huge regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been, for more than a decade, an important item on the agenda of all the UNO sessions, at which the independent countries make efforts to find, in co-operation with the developed countries from other regions, a solution of this problem. The lack of understanding and the resistance of the developed countries have reduced the effect of these efforts to modest proportions, and thus UNO's technical, financial and economic actions are still in the initial phase, whose value is more or less symbolic, while the implementation of SUNFEN — the principal project — is being constantly adjourned and obstructed, to the detriment of the United Nations and to that of the speedy liquidation of backwardness in vast regions of the world. The developed and economically strong countries, actuated by their own political interests, and subordinating this problem to strategic and political combinations on a broader plane, prefer to those of UNO their own independent direct actions in which they treat the young, unconsolidated and mostly small countries as "junior partners", with everything that this implies. This is how the so-called neo-colonial relations have been formed in the past, and are being formed today — relations whose external form remains untouched, but which permits foreign influence and control to infiltrate into the young and undeveloped economy of "the junior partner", inevitably leading to the extension of this control to other domains in the national life of the young country.

The result of this practice is not the liquidation

of backwardness and misery, but a greater or lesser degree of general foreign control over countries and regions where this situation has created internal instability, and at the same time widened the gulf between the developed and underdeveloped countries, also widening the area of misunderstanding between them — the area of conflict between those who possess and those who do not. When the explosive elements which are accumulating owing to neo-colonialism and the status of dependence to which the "junior" partners are being relegated are added to this, it is not difficult to see how and why the independent world considers the lack of understanding of the developed countries, and neo-colonial tendencies, as one of the greatest obstacles of the stabilization of peace among nations. The area of Latin America, where neo-colonialism is developing most conspicuously, has not shown itself less explosive than Africa or Asia, as is witnessed by the revolutions in Bolivia, Guatemala, Venezuela and elsewhere, not to speak of countless other manifestations of instability. The case of Cuba is simply a continuation of the same process. If it differs from preceding examples it is only in depth and in width of the explosion. Hence it must be concluded that the conditions for the abolition of neo-colonial relations are mature.

Owing to these entangled relations and conflicting interests in the world today, the present situation may seem at first sight to be paradoxical: it is in the conditions of temporary relaxation or, to be more accurate, truce between the bloc groups, that international peace is constantly threatened, on account of the frequent conflicts and crises in different, mutually distant, spots in the world, which are always increasing in number and where violent eruptions are breaking out. Laos, West Irian, the Congo, Algeria, Angola, the South African Union, Cuba — the principal and at present active volcanoes which may be joined by others anywhere in the world at any moment — serve as proof that the world, in addition to the acute problems raised by relations between the blocs, will have to solve other no less acute problems at the same time and with the same care: problems concerning the relations between developed and underdeveloped countries. For the consolidation of peace cannot be achieved unless the policy of force is abandoned, and replaced by the acceptance of the principle that all nations have an equal right to freedom, independence and equality and must be given a free hand to determine, without foreign interference and unwanted influence, the course and form of their internal life and development.

UNO's first and foremost task, ever since its foundation, has been to preserve peace among nations and thus aid the solving of disputes and open problems in a peaceful way. Despite its limitations, which are due to relations in the contemporary world and the circumstances in which it came into existence, UNO greatly contributed to the prevention of world catastrophe in the course of the cold war. It has also furthered efforts to expedite the process

of decolonization throughout the world, and to bring the cause of the emancipation of the peoples from colonial government to a point from where the end of this obsolete system can clearly be discerned. But in the Congo — during the one-year tragedy of its people and its country — UNO did not show itself up to its mission, and allowed its prestige to be impaired and confidence in it to be shaken.

But UNO's weaknesses, which became especially evident in the case of the Congo, do not originate from this organization itself, however imperfect it may be, and still less from the Charter — even if the time is ripe for its revision and improvement in line with the changes which have taken place since its foundation.

In the Congo UNO acted through its Mission, controlled by its Secretary General. But this Mission acted under the permanent pressure and strong influence of Western colonial policy which, — in spite of the ominous consequences for UNO — spared no effort to lead the Mission astray — permitting it to tread underfoot the legitimate rights of the sovereign Republic of the Congo and the basic principles of the Charter. The damage to the Republic of Congo and to the prestige and future of UNO is enormous, and so is the responsibility of the leaders of the Mission, above all of the UNO Secretary General; and this cannot be lightly passed over.

For the sake of the truth it should be added that the events in the Congo would have taken a different course if the independent forces in the world and UNO had acted as unanimously as they have been doing for years on the question of Algeria, and also in the recent crisis in connection with Cuba, when these forces again took up the cause of peace; as well as on the question of Laos, where they are making great efforts to find a solution by way of peaceful negotiation. In the case of the Congo there was no much unanimity: the anti-colonial and the uncommitted forces were divided, and they are still acting in disagreement; and this has prolonged the crisis and lessened the prospects of a solution in accordance with the rights of countries and nations, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

This entangled junction of events and conflicting tendencies in the contemporary world, along with the inadequate experience acquired by independent policy, forms the background of the reflections which gave birth to the idea of a broad consultation of the independent countries on questions of peace and consolidation among the nations. Having experience, favourable and unfavourable, behind them, and desiring to continue the work which was begun at Bandung, at Brioni and at many African and international conferences and before various forums of the United Nations, the independent countries believe that the moment has come to make joint efforts to lead the world away from its state of permanent anxiety; for there is still no reply to the question: which of the alternatives will turn the scale — peace in co-existence or catastrophic war?

This idea of the uncommitted countries has met

with a general acceptance on all sides, which testifies to its maturity and the necessity that the independent countries of the world, acting in agreement and equality, should take on themselves their share of the responsibility for peace.

As the realization of these ideas is still in a preliminary phase, it is not possible to give details of the number of participants or of the steps to be taken concerning practical action. But judging by the present state of affairs it may be said that the consultation will be broad and politically representative to the highest degree, and that its direct ultimate effect will be to give the basic principles of the UN Charter a refreshing stimulus.

Hints of a tendency to create a "third bloc" which have accompanied every step of the independent policy for ten years now, cannot be regarded as the result of ignorance or lack of understanding. For the independent countries, acting individually and jointly, both outside UNO and within its framework have incessantly proclaimed or proved by deeds that their strength consists in their efforts to express universal aspirations which, ultimately, are attainable only by universal participation and co-operation in the furtherance of the cause of peace and progress. Only a universal front of nations and countries, surmounting the present lines and forms of the division of the world, can bring us nearer the goal to which the independent policy has completely subordinate itself — active co-existence among nations, which will jointly build a more harmonious community than the one in which they are living so precarious today.



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# THE PROBLEM OF U.N.O. REFORM

By Ljubomir RADOVANOVIC

THE PRESENT position of the United Nations is characterized by a disparity between what is expected and what can be achieved in the given condition of the necessity of the existence of the United Nations as the only universal international organization that can secure the maintenance of a peaceful international order and lasting international cooperation in the furtherance of the economic and cultural development of the international community. But simultaneously with conviction, there is also, increasing dissatisfaction with the resolutions and actions of the UN organs in concrete cases, as a result of wrong or prejudiced standpoints impotent or inefficient functioning, or illogicality or flaws in the mechanism or in the methods used. These shortcomings usually make themselves most strongly felt during serious events, which means at junctures when objectivity, fairness, authority and efficiency in the resolutions of the United Nations are most urgently needed. It is at such junctures, as in the case of the Congo — to mention one of the latest — that UNO's authority is questioned and confidence in its ability to carry out its tasks shaken. This disparity as well as satisfaction among the members of UNO was especially noticeable in question raised by the process of the liquidation of colonialism, in questions referring to the protection of the population in colonial possessions, to the defense of independence and to the recognition of the right to self-determination of the peoples. There are several reasons for this state of things.

First of all, the general fact must be taken into consideration that UNO is faced with difficulties, not only on account of the shortcomings in its mechanism, but also to a certain extent, as the inevitable consequence of the prevailing international conditions: of the great differences and contrasts in the political aspirations, acts and interests of the countries that constitute this organization. It would be difficult to conceive of a universal organization that eliminate or mitigate the impact of antagonisms, to reconcile these differences through it, so as to ensure full harmony of all interests and views; to eliminate or equalize all the material factors which are at work in the international community as well as in all other human communities. UNO, as the superstructure which provides the legal shape of the function, aims and relations of the international community, should be expected to exert influence by legal methods, to eliminate or mitigate the impact of antagonisms, to resolve them by peaceful methods, to strengthen the ties of international solidarity, to develop coopera-

ration and to preserve international peace. UNO will fulfil this complicated task in the measure to which the principles by which it is guided, the organs through which it acts and the methods it applies are in keeping with the action conditions of international life, and with the demands of the international conscience and of the contemporary international law. Some of the difficulties which are facing UNO, or which are giving rise to dissatisfaction among its members, may be explained by the fact that certain changes have taken place in the international community and in international law — changes with which the postulates of UNO's legal or organization institutions are no longer in conformity. It should however be possible and appears to be necessary to carry out certain reforms of this organization. We shall analyze this question, primarily as it affects the problem of colonialism, which is today in the forefront of international events.

Two great changes have taken place in the international community — one as the result of the anti-colonial process, which has led to the appearance of a large number of new states and to a considerably augmented number of UNO members, and the other as the result of the technical development of the industrialized countries, which has led to great differences between the developed and the underdeveloped countries.

## INCREASED NUMBER OF MEMBERS: A QUALITATIVE CHANGE

When estimating the significance of the increase in the number of UNO members we must bear in mind that it means not only a change in the number, but also a change in the composition of the members and this must necessarily have a bearing on the structure of the organization. At the time when UNO was organized, the overwhelming majority of its members consisted of European and American states. Asia and Africa were represented only by twelve states, of the Near East. The first individual UNO organs were set up according to the criteria of geographical division and the representative demands of the then ruling proportion of the members, which placed the states of Europe and America in a favourable position. Later on changes took place which led to an increase of members from Asia and Africa from twelve to forty-six. This disturbed the original proportion, so that the individual organs, especially the Security Council, lost not only their representative character but also the justification for the geographical criterion according to which they had

been formed. This change in membership has made it necessary to revise the composition of the individual UNO organs and to abandon the previous practice and precedents, in order to establish a more equitable geographical division and a more genuinely representative character.

However, what is needed is not only a more equitable geographical division, but the maintenance, through the UNO organs, of the adequate influence of all sections of the international community on the work of this universal international organization, and a proper sharing of responsibility for actions. This means giving the resolutions passed by UNO a greater authority and a more objective character, and bringing them into conformity with the interests and aspirations of that part of humanity represented in UNO by the states of Asia and Africa. One of the results — one which immediately comes to mind — would be a definite change in the doctrine and practice of UNO in questions of colonialism and its liquidation, since the new states of Asia and Africa — themselves born in the process of this liquidation — do not agree with the policy and methods of the colonial powers, whose influence has not yet completely vanished from certain UNO organs.

#### *UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES: A NEW PROBLEM IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS*

The second great change which took place in the international community opened up the problem of underdeveloped countries as an essentially new problem of international politics. In the classical conception of international law and international politics, states and peoples were divided into civilized and uncivilized, according to the standard of Christian civilization and the technological progress which had been achieved in the individual countries of Europe. This division was made according to the arbitrary criteria of the largest European countries, but it was recognized as a legal category in international law, because it brought about certain legal consequences concerning the treatment of nations, depending on whether they belonged to one group of countries or the other. The most powerful effect of this classification of countries and nations in the system of colonial problems, in which the recognised rights and duties of the colonial forces towards the population of their colonies were founded on the principle of the privileges and political and administrative trusteeships of the colonizers. The colonial system, which had been set up under the influence of this old division of the international community, was carried over after the war into the UNO Charter, although with some indispensable mitigation of the former exaggerated prerogatives of the colonial powers, and with their adaption to more human concepts. But this legal system has become obsolete through the development of the contemporary international conscience, and it is here that the cause of many of the present conflicts and disturbed proportions in the UNO membership can be found.

Actually the old division of nations into civilized and uncivilized — except for such of its byproducts as

the institution of international law and international organizations — has been made obsolete by the contemporary development of international law, in which the anti-colonial process, the struggle of the colonial peoples for liberation and independence, and the principles of equality and equal rights of states and nations, have become incontestable — though perhaps not yet universally recognized — principles of international law. It may be said that the old division has been abandoned, but the fight against certain of its manifestations is still going on.

This division, which has been abandoned by modern humanity and the contemporary international conscience, has given place to a new division, which has come into existence as the result of world economic development — a division into developed and underdeveloped countries. This division of the international community is merely a recognition of actual international economic conditions which determine economic consequences both on the plane of the world economy and on that of international relations and the preservation of international peace. Both the respective international organizations and the individual developed countries are concerned in resolving this problem. Today there exists a policy, and it is being increasingly put into practice, whose aim is to render assistance to the underdeveloped countries. It is becoming imperative that, like the abandoned former division into civilized and uncivilized, this division into developed and underdeveloped countries should become a legal category in international law, and that its problems should be the subject of study on the general international plane and should be solved by the same methods as the other crucial problems of international law and international relations. In other words the international organization should accept as one of its basic functions the task of aiding the economic development of the underdeveloped countries, and of eliminating economic inequality, which is one of the causes of unrest. There are two reasons for recognizing the international significance, and the place in the policy of international organizations, of this division in the international community — a division which is not new but which was hidden under other divisions, other problems and other pretexts. One of these is that this division is the reflection of the contemporary international system, and the other is that it has a deep influence on the preservation of lasting peace and the economic development of mankind; and these are undoubtedly the two basic objectives of every international organization. The conclusion of this analysis is that UNO's mechanism should be brought into line with this new fact, either by the revision of the existing organs and methods, or by setting up new organs and methods, thus making it competent for the solution of such problems on the general international plane.

Simultaneously with these changes in the international community, certain transformations or new tendencies in the contemporary development of international law have become manifest, and these are exerting influence on the prevailing concepts in UNO's practice.

## THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE CONTEXT OF UNO

One of the most important themes of the debates at UNO, and one of the permanent sources of disagreement, is the interpretation of the provision of the Charter which prohibits the intervention of the UNO organs in the internal affairs of its member-states. The principle of non-interference in internal affairs, as the guarantee and the sanction of the sovereignty and independence of states — and as such, one of the basic principles of the international order — has taken on in practice a meaning which is at variance with the contemporary international conscience, and even with the other institutes and aims of the Charter. The principle protection against abuse and pressure from foreign powers on the will and development of an independent country, in fact became the shield and defence of abuse and violence in the territories that had not yet achieved independence. This distortion of principle was especially marked in the matter of colonial problems. The interpretation of the principle of non-interference, according to UNO's practice in colonial disputes, is based on the traditional doctrine of the right of civilized governments towards uncivilized populations, and is quite inconsistent with the anti-colonial process, which is one of the most important trends in the development of international relations. UNO's practice, in individual cases of conflict between a colonial power and a subjugated population, of withholding its help and its protection against colonial abuses in the name of non-interference, has often been a cause of dissatisfaction among many UNO members, and this dissatisfaction has mounted with the increased membership. In view of this, the revision of this practice has become necessary. The interpretation of clause 7 art. 2 must be brought into harmony with the legal conception of international justice which prevails in the international community, by applying this provision in accordance with principle of full respect for the independence of every nation in matters of its own internal affairs and with the principle of full respect for the right of non-free nations to liberation and international protection until they have achieved independence. The recent recommendation of the UNO General Assembly in the case of Angola shows UNO's latest practice in this regard. But there are also precedents of a different character in this practice; and in order to strengthen UNO's authority and direct properly the process of liquidation of colonialism in regions where this obsolete system still obtains, it is necessary that these lose the character of precedents, and become only examples of erroneous practice, outmoded by the development of international law.

### THE LEGAL CHARACTER OF UNO'S RESOLUTIONS

Another problem on which the practical value of UNO's jurisdiction in the domain of colonialism depends is that of the legal character of its resolutions. Except for the resolutions of the Security Council, the general principle is that UNO's resolutions actually constitute recommendations and have no

binding power. The force of these recommendations is commensurate with the authority of the organ that has made them — in the eyes of the power to whom they refer — and with the extent to which the feeling of international responsibility or the conjuncture of other political conditions impel the country concerned to act in accordance with them. Experience with individual colonial powers does provide any justification for this. The question is extremely complicated and penetrates into the very system of international law based on the theory of sovereignty, and it is not the aim of this survey to enter into it.

There are serious arguments in favour of a reform of this kind. The first is that questions pertaining to the liquidation of colonial possession are no longer solely the affair of the colonial power concerned. The reality of international life has invaded the once uncontested domain of state sovereignty. To introduce a higher degree of legal force into UNO's resolutions in this matter would be only a step further in the present evolution of international law. The second argument is that the reform of UNO's jurisdiction regarding colonialism would be in keeping with the changing conception of the colonial problem, which has manifested itself in a large section of the international community. If there is a hard struggle today to settle the correct attitude of UNO towards disputes between the colonizers and the population in many colonial regions, it means that the world in general, and the nations who have confidence in UNO, attach great importance to such an attitude and to the resolutions in which they are expressed.

It is good policy, while not minimizing the importance of the legal aspects of international questions, to endeavour to prevent legal authority and political power in international relations from coming into conflict.

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# COMPONENTS AND PROCESSES

## — Contemporary Trends in Latin America —

By Stane JUŽNIC

A N ANALYSIS of the economic situation in Latin America in 1960 and a few years earlier shows, by numerous indications, the grave crisis in which this region finds itself owing to the many adverse factors which hamper its development. In spite of its progress of industrialization, Latin America has remained largely dependent on exports of raw materials and agricultural products, and consequently on the movement of prices on the international market, while trade terms have become more and more disadvantageous for economies of the Latin-American type. It is obvious that opportunities for the adequate marketing of some kinds of raw materials and agricultural articles are one of the basic factors on which its internal development depends. For Bolivia, for instance, the decline of the price of tin by one cent per pound means an annual loss of 600 to 700 thousand dollars; for the fiscal revenue of the Chilean state treasury the fall of the copper price by one cent per pound entails the loss of at least six million dollars yearly, for 80 per cent of the state revenue comes from taxes on this article alone. And the prices are declining constantly. The price of coffee — on which not only the capacity of Brazil to purchase capital goods, but her whole economic balance depends — declined from 47 cents per pound to 33 cents between 1956 and 1961, while the storage alone of the unsold surplus costs the Brazilian treasury more than 200 million cruzeiros a month.

The rate of demographic growth in Latin America of nearly 3 per cent yearly, which is among the highest in the world, is worsening the economic situation, which is already grave enough as it is. Even the per capita rate of agrarian production decreased nearly one per cent in 1960 as against the previous year. In the coming 25 years it will be necessary to create working places for 90 million new workers, in a situation when there is almost everywhere in the countryside a marked state of latent unemployment. The industry is developing too slowly to absorb fresh manpower, and still less to change fundamentally the agrarian character of the Latin-American economy. At least 55 per cent of the active population are still employed in agriculture, and only 18 per cent in industry. Even where industrialization has advanced at a speedier pace, continuing the trends to which the economic conjuncture in the years of the Second World War led, it is chaotic enough to raise new problems, and sometimes even

structural disturbances of a very serious character. Moreover, the bourgeoisie, who pushed forward industrialization, have tried to shift its whole burden, most evident in the phenomenon of an almost general inflation and in the rapid growth of the cost of living, on the shoulders of the working people.

But the roots of the present difficulties of Latin America lie not only in the monocultural economy and in inadequate industrialization; they stretch to the complex social contrasts which are the heritage of the past.

Latin America began its economic and social development as the peripheral territory of big colonial metropolises and, after the achievement of political independence, it became the agrarian and raw material appendage of far more developed countries. Thus it is a typical example of deformed economic and social structure. The feudalism which was introduced by the Spanish colonizers has survived the centuries and is still continuing to hamper the progress of the Latin-American villages owing to the concentration of land property in the hands of the few owners of the latifundia (large estates). In Bolivia, prior to the agrarian reform (introduced in 1953) 6.3 per cent of proprietors owned 92 per cent of the total arable acreage. Even in Mexico where, after the revolution (1910–1917), considerable progress was achieved, almost 80 per cent of the agricultural acreage is in large estates, though these constitute only one per cent of the total number of holdings. In Chile, a country with relatively easier problems, 62.8 per cent of the total surface is included in large estates, which make up only 1.4 per cent of the total number of farms. The situation is fantastic in countries such as Guatemala, where 2.2 per cent of proprietors owns 70 per cent of agricultural acreage, and in Salvador, where 30 families receive 60 per cent of the agricultural earnings, or more than 50 per cent of the national income.

Capitalism of the modern type was introduced with the penetration of foreign capital. The foreign investors assumed (it might even be said "usurped") the role of the autochthonous domestic bourgeoisie, and thus another deformation was grafted on the already deformed body of Latin American society. The political team of foreign capital and domestic landed oligarchy created a system of power and a type of state which prevented for a long time, in fact until quite recently, any change in the obsolete

institutional forms, while preserving the semi-feudal or openly feudal relations in the villages. Capitalist development touched only the modern towns, in and around which industrialization was developing, which deepened the gulf between them and the primitive and backward villages. Not even did the proletariat, who were constantly increasing in number, find in their class struggle an ally in the exploited peasant masses. They endeavoured to ally themselves politically with the middle classes in the towns, from which the first true bourgeoisie was in general recruited. The great struggles of the working class, which led to modern social legislation and to a marked improvement of the position of the workers, had practically no meaning for the mass of peasants.

Thus the village remained the scene of the most strongly marked social contrasts in Latin America. It was also the birth-place of three Latin American revolutions: the Mexican, the Bolivian, and the Cuban — and in a sense even of the Bolivian (in 1952), though its basic motive force was the miners, for they remained linked with the Indian peasant masses, and agrarian reform itself was one of the basic postulates of the revolution.

The bourgeoisie in the more advanced Latin-American countries ascended rapidly to power in the postwar period. But they reached their position in the state in an almost every case through compromise with the traditional governing classes, and often with the help of foreign capital. Of course it was just on account of this social position that they did not succeed in solving efficiently the problems which faced Latin America in the phase of its obvious transformation. The pre-capitalist social system could not be brought definitely to an end for politically the bourgeoisie depended partly on the landed oligarchy, from which many of their leaders had sprung. Nor could they resist the neo-colonialist aspirations of foreign capital, because they were looking to it for the solution of the problem of economic growth, hoping to be able by means of foreign loans, particularly through foreign private investments, to find sources for supplementary capital in view of the very small capacity of internal accumulation. This accumulation in its turn remained insignificant on account of the huge claims of income and wealth, but primarily because of the upstart extravagance of the Latin American bourgeoisie, who spend tremendous sums of money for unproductive purposes, more or less for their personal standard. The situation is thrown into relief when it is taken into account that, for instance, in Chile 9 per cent of the active population have at their disposal 43 per cent of the national revenue, but they are so extravagant that the annual rate of accumulation amounts only to 5 per cent of the national revenue. To this should be added the striking weaknesses of the taxation system, which favours the high income groups, notably the owners of large estates. In the majority of Latin American countries there are no taxes at all on landproperty.

It goes without saying that such power could not be the basis of any foreign policy which would be

in the interests of the Latin American countries. It is just the problem of economic growth and the difficulties which face the products of Latin America on the traditional markets that make it imperative to look for new markets and new sources for the financing of economic development. Bloc orientation and blindness, strengthened by the fear of growing fermentation and above all of the increasingly strong workers' movement, coupled with selfish protection of class interests and hoarded privileges, have created conditions for clinging to the petrified Pan-Americanism favoured by the North American State Department.

The division of the social forces and the regimes which are established in Latin America is naturally not the same everywhere. The stronger development of Mexico and Brazil has created a stronger bourgeoisie, less dependent on the political support of the landed oligarchy or foreign capital. The stronger economies can more easily sustain the ups and downs of the international market, while a higher degree of industrialization and a greater capacity to diversify the economy allow a more independent stand in politics. In some countries impulsive, population movements have come into power (as, for instance, in Venezuela) which, though not infringing upon the social relations already in existence, nevertheless are making every effort to create conditions for speedier economic development through intensified state intervention.

In any case, Latin America is in a typical transitional stage, in which accumulated social discords must find their solution and dialectical synthesis. The individual "patterns" which are the sign-posts of possible ways out of the crisis or, in the best case, of stagnation, may exert tremendous influence just at this time. One of them is the Cuban revolution. Like all other revolutionary fermentations in Latin America, it began as an explicitly agrarian, anti-feudal and nationalist movement, and overthrew the military dictatorship, a typical form of government designed to thwart the rise of new progressive, social forces. Like every other reform in Latin America it came into conflict with the interests of a big power which had for a long time regarded the whole Latin American area as the inviolable back-yard of its own special and exclusive interests. Thus the abolition of the large estates and the destruction of the corrupt state machine in the service of foreign capital and a narrow circle of grossly privileged people was only the starting point for political independence and the creating of conditions for independent economic development. Although bloc antagonisms often blur the basic principles of the Cuban revolutionary process (they can even lead to its deformation, which the attempts of foreign intervention to restore pre-revolutionary conditions are even trying to further), these principles must, just because of their radical character, exert a deep influence on the whole of Latin America.

Many of the problems whose solution was initiated with more or less success by the Cuban revolution still exist in almost all the countries of Latin America. Fracisco Juliao's agrarian movement in the

distressed regions of North-West Brazil, where the latifundian estates have survived the rapid industrialization of the Brazilian South is a further proof of the urgency of the solution of the agrarian problem. The only question is whether it will be made by peaceful or by revolutionary methods. A typical trend is the yielding of the usually intransigent landowners in the case of North-West Brazil. Even the state authorities dare not intervene by force as they used to do. Is this not fear of a repetition of the Cuban experiment everywhere in Latin America? All Latin American governments have begun to talk about agrarian reform, and the North American plan for 500 million dollars and, which is today quite publicly called "Castro's loan", is connected with this problem. The 300,000 Cuban peasants killed in the civil war, which sometimes had the connotation of true Jacquerie, may not have sacrificed their lives in vain after all, for they drew attention to the revolutionary ferment which exists in the Latin American villages.

The Cuban revolution has attempted the solution of the other problems which are oppressing Latin America, and which primarily result from its dependence on the mighty northern colossus. Today in

Latin America, even the section of national bourgeoisie for whom the existence of pre-capitalist social systems limits the internal market, and for whom the intervention of foreign capital means an obstacle to their own social rise, are trying to find new ways. Such a way can be found by pulling down the artificial barriers of traditional foreign political orientation. The coming into power in Brazil, the largest and the most important Latin American country, of Janio Qadros, the newly elected president, indicates, in spite of the distinct limits to which his administration is prepared to go in carrying out internal reforms, the extent to which all-national interest in changing the whole conception of foreign politics, and in gradually shifting it to positions outside the blocs — which is truly conducive to the interests of Latin America — have been realized.

The limitations imposed by the North American foreign policy are so narrow and so devoid of any long-term analysis of the real conditions and the real situation in Latin America that any reaction against them is comprehensible, and the present economic crisis and social fermentation even present it as an inevitable necessity.

## CURRENT TOPIC

# THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION OF NUCLEAR ELECTRONICS

By Vojislav BABIC

THE steady progress of science and technology in general, and of electronics, especially nuclear electronics, in particular, has presented the public concerned with technical achievements with the need for wider exchange of experience on an international level.

This has led the International Agency for Atomic Power to undertake, within the scope of the plans of the international conferences to be held in 1961, the organization of a conference which will deal with this problem. Moreover, the International Agency for Atomic Power wishes to secure through the programme of the conference a fruitful exchange of views among experts in nuclear electronics and to create closer personal contacts among scientist and technologist.

Yugoslavia, as a member of the International Agency for Atomic Power, has welcomed this resolution and proposes to engage herself to carry out the programme. She has also agreed to be the host country. This decision was made in view of the whole-hearted co-operation Yugoslavia has deve-

loped with the International Agency for Atomic Power ever since its foundation, and of her success in organizing the nuclear exhibition in 1960.

The programme of the conference, which will be held in Belgrade From May 15 to 20, includes themes dealing with the detection of radiation, with impulse technique in classical and in rapid electronics, and with instruments for the measuring of radiation. Scientists and research workers will submit reports on the latest achievements to the conference. In addition to the studies of the experts in professional research centres, studies of scientific workers in universities, higher schools and in industry, as well as in other institutions working in the field of nuclear electronics, will be described. The pace of the present development calls for a speeded up development of nuclear instruments, especially those for the detection of radiation, as application of radiation is spreading in industry, agriculture, medicine etc. The conference will deal with improvement in systems for the collection of the neces-

sary data on experiments, and on electronic equipment, which offers new possibilities for nuclear research and application in general, while special attention will be devoted to up-to-date research work concerned with radiation equipment and gas monitors.

The great interest which is being taken on participation in this international assembly is best illustrated by the following data: The Yugoslav nuclear electronists will submit 11 reports while, according to information from the International Agency for Atomic Power, 146 reports have been selected altogether. The Agency's experts expect that the scientific level of the conference will be high. As a matter of fact, this will be the widest conference on nuclear electronics held in the world so far and, in number of participants, the largest one organized by the International Agency for Atomic Power. It is anticipated that more than 400 delegates from 27 countries will attend.

A scientific exhibition of nuclear instruments will be organized simultaneously with the conference,

on a surface of more than 500 square meters, in which ten countries, including Yugoslavia, will take part. The exhibition is so planned that the exhibited object will be in close connection with the themes of the conference, since its purpose is to form a scientific supplement to the conference.

The decision of the International Agency for Atomic Power to hold the conference of nuclear electronics in Belgrade is a recognition of the efforts of Yugoslav experts in this field, and of the results they have achieved.

Through the conference and the exhibition, the Yugoslav public will be offered another opportunity to become acquainted with machines and equipment for nuclear electronics, while experts will be informed of the latest achievements.

Yugoslavia's engagement in the organization of such international meetings is a further proof of her constructive cooperation with the United Nations Organization, and of her consistency in her struggle for the exclusive application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

## YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

# EXPANSION OF THE YUGOSLAV MARITIME ECONOMY

By Branko SAVIC

YUGOSLAVIA is among the small number of countries which have not been effected by the recession in the world maritime commerce. The tonnage of its commercial shipping is 70 per cent above the pre-war figure. Its shipyards are fully employed and have received orders for several years in advance. The amount of goods handled by Yugoslav seaports has been constantly on the increase, reaching 9.4 million tons last year.

The rate of expansion of the Yugoslav maritime economy is expected to be maintained at the present level during the coming period, up to 1965. This is to be ensured on the one hand by considerable investments in the construction of new ships for the merchant fleet and in the extension of new port facilities, and on the other by the further development of economic links and livelier trade, not only with the countries of Europe but with many countries of Africa, Asia and the Americas.

### *NEW SEAPORTS ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION*

The Yugoslav maritime economy was disrupted and suffered heavy losses in the last war. Not only was the bulk of the country's commercial shipping

completely destroyed<sup>1</sup> but nearly all its port installations were demolished. Nevertheless, by 1952, Yugoslav ports had been for the most part reconstructed, which means that they then had about 6 kilometres of quayage capable of accommodating ships of oceangoing and long-distance coastal lines, and about 100,000 square metres of covered storage space. However, in view of the rapid growth of the whole Yugoslav economy and particularly of the increase in foreign trade, the existing port capacities were insufficient. This made it necessary to enlarge the ports further, and from 1952 to the end of 1959, over 8.2 kilometres of new quays were built.

The importance of enlarging port capacities becomes clear when it is realised that more than half Yugoslavia's entire foreign trade is carried on through her seaports. That is why the new Five-Year Economic Plan makes particular provisions for the development of the maritime economy.

In the course of the next five years alone, some 21 milliard dinars (28,000,000 dollars) will be invested

<sup>1</sup> Out of the total tonnage of 401,000 gross registered tons in 1939, Yugoslavia by the end of the war in 1945 had only 140,000 gross registered tons.

in the mechanization and expansion of the existing ports, and the construction of new harbours with 2,8 kilometres of quayage. At the same time, about 60 new port cranes and other mechanical facilities will be installed. This will make it possible to increase the loading and unloading capacity per metre of quays from 825 tons annually as at present to 940 tons in 1965.

In the coming period, work will be continued in Yugoslavia on the construction of new seaports — Bar in the Southern Adriatic; Ploce, in the central part of the Yugoslav coast; and Kopar, in the Northern Istrian Littoral; all three having a rich industrial and agricultural hinterland.

Plans for Bar Harbour provide that it should be able to handle 3 million tons of goods by the end of 1965. When completed, it will be one of the most up-to-date ports in the Mediterranean, with a loading and unloading capacity of 5 to 6 million tons of goods.

Ploce Harbour already has quayage of 900 metres and possesses basic mechanical facilities. Its capacity at present is 500,000 tons of goods yearly, to be increased to 1,600,000 tons in 1965. Kopar Harbour, which already affords anchorage for large ocean-going ships, will be supplied with modern mechanical installations, and is to be one of the most up-to-date ports on the Northern Yugoslav Adriatic coast.

#### **RIJEKA — THE LARGEST YUGOSLAV SEAPORT**

Rijeka Harbour is today an important world shipping centre. Not only does it handle three-quarters of Yugoslavia's seaborne trade with foreign countries, but it is a port of call for several thousand ships every year. It has 14 docks and piers extending for 6 kilometres, at which more than 20 oceangoing ships can berth at the same time. Furthermore, there are 14 large and many small warehouses in the harbour, providing storage for 120,000 tons of goods.

Rijeka is of great international significance as a transit port as well. Last year, for instance, 1,428,911 tons, 524,566 tons more than in 1959, passed through this port in transit.

Austria with 781,559 tons, followed by Czechoslovakia with 411,004, and Hungary with 222,234 tons, had the largest share of this traffic through Rijeka Harbour last year. All other countries together using this port accounted for only 14,114 tons of goods in transit through it.

In view of the importance of Rijeka Harbour, considerable funds will be invested in its further expansion and mechanization. Last year alone, nearly 1.3 milliard dinars (1,299,000 dollars) were spent for this purpose, and the sum of about 7 milliards dinars has been earmarked for the next five years. It means that of the total sum to be used in the period 1961-65 for the expansion and mechanization of the Yugoslav seaports, one third will be spent on requirements for Rijeka Harbour, including the purchase of mechanical installations and equipment, and the construction of new warehouses. A large

30,000-ton grain silo, planned to be completed next year, is now being constructed in this port.

#### **LINKING INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AREAS WITH THE ADRIATIC**

Most Yugoslav seaports are fortunate in having rich industrial and agricultural hinterlands, thus ensuring conditions for their further development. Taking account of this, the Five-Year Plan of Economic Development has provided for considerable investments in the construction and modernization of roads and railway lines to link these areas with the Adriatic Sea.

Undoubtedly one of the most notable undertakings serving this end is the construction of a modern highway running the length of the Adriatic coast. This motor road, which should be completed by 1964, will connect the Adriatic Sea with the rich agricultural regions in the land-bound constituent republic of Macedonia in Yugoslavia's far South. Of no less significance will be the construction of the Belgrade-Bar railway line, linking the Yugoslav capital, which is the country's biggest economic centre, to the Montenegrin littoral.

An integrated road network will be built in Yugoslavia by the end of 1965, making the most important economic centres easily accessible from all parts of the country. This will certainly result in lowering transport costs, and will favourably influence the increase in traffic through the seaports.

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## COMMUNIQUE ON YUGOSLAV-GREEK TALKS

*The end of the official three days' visit to Greece by Aleksandar Ranković, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, was marked by the publication of a joint communiqué on his talks with Vice-President Kanelopoulos and other Greek statesmen. The communiqué which was signed in Athens on May 6, 1961 reads as follows:*

"Aleksandar Ranković, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, paid an official visit to Greece from May 4 to May 6, 1961, at the invitation of the Greek Government.

"During his stay in Greece Vice-President Ranković was received by King Paul, and by Konstantin Karamanlis, Prime Minister.

"The talks were participated in on the Yugoslav side by Aleksandar Ranković, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, Dr. Jože Brilej, State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Petar Ivičević, Head of the Cabinet of the Vice-President of the Executive Council, Borivoje Jelić, Deputy Director of the Federal Institute for Economic Planning, Mita Miljković, Yugoslav Ambassador to Athens, Đorđe Smiljanić, Secretary in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Veselin Martinović, Counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens.

"The Greek side was represented by Panajotis Kanelopoulos, Deputy Prime Minister, Evangelos Averof, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kristos Ksantopoulos-Palams, Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Demetrios Nikolareisis, Greek Ambassador to Belgrade, Kostas Himarios, Director of the First Political Directorate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Aleksandar Zguros, Head of the Department for Economic Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Janis Kambiotis, Counsellor in that Ministry.

"The talks took place in the atmosphere of sincere friendship which characterizes the relation between Yugoslavia and Greece, and concerned some international problems as well as questions pertaining to bilateral relations.

"The two Vice-President expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of Yugoslav-Greek cooperation. It was found once again that this cooperation serves as a conspicuous example that differences in the social and political system, or in political orientation on the international plane, need not be an obstacle to such cooperation, provided that it is based on the strict respecting of the right of every nation to arrange its own life in the most suitable way.

"After they reviewed international affairs, the two Vice-Presidents expressed their anxiety at the deterioration of the situation, which is reflected in certain parts of the world, and they stressed the conviction of their two Governments that peace in the world can be secured by the joint efforts of all countries,

large and small. These efforts must be aimed at the consistent application of the principles of the United Nations Charter, which would contribute to the creation of the indispensable conditions for fruitful and peaceloving cooperation, based on full equality and non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries. Moreover, this would ensure the authority and the prestige of the United Nations Organization, from which the world expected so much when it was founded.

"Emphasizing the readiness of the two Governments to support any initiative in favour of a peaceful solution of disputes and supporting international cooperation and the preservation of peace, the two Vice-President expressed the opinion that a successful issue of the Geneva talks on the ban on nuclear tests would be an important step towards general and controlled disarmament.

"The two Vice-Presidents welcomed the fact that in recent years a large number of states have obtained independence, and they agreed that aid rendered to these countries with a view to strengthening their independence and their economic and cultural development would be conducive to the cause of peace in the world.

"The two Vice-Presidents reviewed with special attention the development of relations between the two countries, and expressed their satisfaction at the considerable progress achieved, thanks to mutual cooperation.

"Regarding the implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries on June 18, 1959, it was found that the activity of the mixed commissions, their proposals and their initiative, contributed to the deepening and widening of this cooperation. It was particularly emphasized that the work of the commission for economic cooperation, and the agreement between the National Bank of Greece and the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade, which was recently signed in Belgrade, had introduced elements of stability and durability into the field of economic relations and trade, which had already yielded favourable results. It was found that there were opportunities for improving and promoting this cooperation in other fields too.

"Convinced that the cooperation between the two countries in all sectors of peaceful activity could be still further strengthened, the two Vice-Presidents expressed their determination to make every effort in this direction.

In view of the principles on which it is based and the aims for which it is striving, cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece constitutes an example of good neighbourliness, and a factor of peace and international cooperation in this part of the world."

## Points from the Press Conferences

On May 5 and 12, Drago Kunc, spokesman of the Yugoslav State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, held press conferences for Yugoslav and foreign journalists and answered questions on current world political problems.

MAY 5

**EXCHANGE OF VISITS BETWEEN KOĆA POPOVIĆ AND ANDREI GROMYKO.** — "Koća Popović, Yugoslav State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, have agreed to postpone their visits until after the Geneva conference on Laos because of the commitments of the Soviet Foreign Minister in connection with that conference. During these visits, talks will be conducted on questions pertaining to bilateral relations as well as on questions relating to the international community as a whole."

**GENERAL'S COUP D'ETAT IN ALGIERS.** — "The swift liquidation of the rebellion of generals and extreme colonialists in Algeria is a proof of the French people's will to settle the Algerian question definitively and positively. We believe that the way is now clear for the French government to approach negotiations with the Provisional Algerian government as soon as possible with the aim of finding a solution based on the realization of the Algerian people's justified demands for self-determination and independence."

**SITUATION IN LAOS.** — "We welcome the recent efforts from various sides, and hope that despite obstacles and difficulties they will lead to the realization of unity, independence and neutrality of Laos for the benefit of world peace".

**PROCLAMATION OF UNION.** — "We greet every action which has as its aim the strengthening of the unity of Africa. The proclamation of a union of Ghana, Guinea and Mali is a positive step in that direction."

**FIRST OF MAY CELEBRATION IN EAST BERLIN.** — Among numerous banners and other objects carried during the First of May celebrations in East Berlin, there was a globe representing in different colours the bloc division of the world, on which Yugoslavia was included in the capitalist countries. Asked to comment on this, Drago Kunc said: "The authors of such divisions should confine themselves to what they are competent to deal with. We have known our position since 1941 and no 'painting' can change it. Such actions reflect in the first place on their initiators, and they can in no way serve development of good relations."

MAY 12

**TALK IN EVIAN.** — "We welcome the announcement of the French government and the Provisional Algerian government of the date for the opening of negotiations in Evian, and hope for a favourable development of these negotiations."

**DISARMAMENT TALKS.** — "We think it is high time the settlement of the disarmament problem was approached in a constructive way. The postponement of the discussion on disarmament during the second part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly might have been justified only if it were to create more favourable conditions for the settlement of the problem. Experience has shown only too clearly that the successful solution of the problem of disarmament requires a broader framework, and particularly the participation of those countries which, although they do not take part in the arms race, are no less vitally interested in putting an end to it."

**ALBANIAN PROVOCATIONS.** — "As for the latest attacks by Enver Hoxha and some Albanian newspapers on Yugoslavia, we have nothing to add to what has already been said in the Yugoslav government's White Paper about the causes of the anti-Yugoslav policy of the Albanian leadership."

## Meetings and Talks

### AT OFFICIAL LEVEL

**Aleksandar Ranković in Greece.** — Aleksandar Ranković, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Executive Council, paid an official visit to Greece from May 4 to 6, at the invitation of the Greek government. During his visit he had talks on international questions and Yugoslav-Greek relations, and was received by King Paul and Premier Karamanlis.

**Indonesian Rear-Admiral in Belgrade.** — Rear-Admiral Martadinata, the Indonesian Minister and Naval Chief of Staff, stayed in Yugoslavia from April 29 and May 6, as guest of the Yugoslav people's Army and the Yugoslav Navy. He was received by President Tito on May 5.

**Italian Finance Minister's Visit.** — Giuseppe Trabucchi, Italian Finance Minister and Chairman of the Verona Agricultural Fair, visited Belgrade from May 5 to 9, as guest of the International Agricultural Fair at Novi Sad. The Italian Minister had talks with Nikola Minčev, Yugoslav State Secretary for Finance, about the improvement of economic cooperation between the two countries.

**Egyptian Minister of Culture in Yugoslavia.** — Tharwat Okasha, Minister of Culture and National Guidance of UAR's Egyptian Province, arrived in Belgrade on May 10 on a ten-day visit to Yugoslavia, as guest of Krste Crvenkovski, Yugoslav Secretary for Culture and Education. During his stay here, the Egyptian Minister had talks about different aspects of cooperation between the UAR and Yugoslavia in the fields of culture and the arts.

**Avdo Humo in Morocco.** — Avdo Humo, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, left for Morocco on May 13 to attend Yugoslavia's Day at the Casablanca International Fair, where 52 Yugoslav foreign trade firms representing 250 industrial enterprises are displaying their goods.

**Italian Minister of Communications in Belgrade.** — Giuseppe Spatare, Italian Minister of Communications, visited Yugoslavia from May 12 to May 16 as guest of Marian Cetinić, Secretary for Communications of the Yugoslav Executive Council. The Italian Minister inspected the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal, the Zenica Iron Works and some other projects, and had talks with a number of Yugoslav state officials.

### TRADE UNION NEWS

**Yugoslav Trade Union delegation in Austria.** — A Yugoslav Trade Union delegation, led by Svetozar Vukmanović, President of the Central Council, arrived on a visit to Austria on May 9 at the invitation of the Austrian Trade Union's Central Council. Vukmanović had talks with prominent Austrian politicians and was received by Scharff, President of the Republic.

**Representatives of Transport Worker's Trade Unions in Hungary.** — A delegation of the Yugoslav Transport Workers Trade Union, headed by Dušan Šijan, President of the Union's Central Council, attended

the International conference of transport and dock workers held in Budapest in the first half of May.

**Delegation of Printers' Trade Union in Great Britain.** — A Yugoslav trade union delegation of printers, headed by the President of the Union's Central Council, left for London on May 4 for a 15-day visit to the printers of Great-Britain.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

**Meeting in Opatija.** — 350 delegates from 28 countries attended the Fourth World Congress on Commercial Fertilizers in the Yugoslav Adriatic resort of Opatija from May 10 to 14. The Congress heard six general addresses and about 70 national reports and scientific papers.

**Meeting of the Association for Social Work.** — The Main Board of the International Association for Social Security met in Amsterdam on May 12 and 13 to prepare the Association's fourteenth general conference. Proposed changes in the Association's statute and its relations with the International Labour Organization were reviewed at the meeting, which was attended by Zdenko Has, member of the Main Board and Director of the Yugoslav Institute for Social Insurance.

**Conference in Dubrovnik.** — The 12th general conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) opened in Dubrovnik on May 11. The conference attended by 150 delegates representing 46 farmers' and cooperative organizations from 28 European, American, African and Asian countries.

**Conference on Nuclear Electronics.** — Mr. Sterling Cole, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and prominent scientists from 23 countries attended an international conference on nuclear electronics which opened in Belgrade on May 15.

## SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL WORKERS

**Herbert Reed in Yugoslavia.** — The distinguished British writer and art historian, Sir Herbert Reed, visited Yugoslavia in the first half of May at the invitation of the Yugoslav National Commission for UNESCO. Sir Herbert lectured in several Yugoslav towns and visited museums, art galleries and medieval monasteries in this country.

**Representatives of Yugoslav Universities in Iran.** — A delegation of Yugoslav Universities has been

staying in Iran since the beginning of May as part of a scheme for the exchange of scientific, cultural and educational workers between Yugoslavia and Iran. Members of the Yugoslav delegation have visited a number of university and scientific research centres.

**Conference of Heads of European Universities.** — A conference of rectors and principals of European Universities and a meeting of the Committee for Higher Education and Scientific Work of the European Council were held in Strasbourg at the beginning of May. These gatherings were attended by a delegation of the Union of Yugoslav Universities.

## VARIOUS

**War Veterans' Assembly.** — The General Assembly of the World War Veterans' Federation, which took place in Paris from May 8 to 12, was attended by a delegation of the Association of War Veterans of the Yugoslav People's Liberation War, headed by its Secretary-General, Velimir Stojnić.

**Veceslav Holjevac in Vienna.** — Veceslav Holjevac, President of the Zagreb People's Committee, attended a conference of Austrian towns in Vienna on May 7 and 8 as representative of the Permanent Conference of Yugoslav towns.

**Yugoslav journalists in Switzerland.** — A delegation of the Yugoslav Journalists' Association arrived in Switzerland on May 6, to familiarize themselves with the political, economic and cultural development of the country. The Yugoslav journalists, who will spend fifteen days in Switzerland as guests of the "Pro Helvetia" Society, will tour a number of Swiss cantons and visit some newspaper offices.

## Negotiations and Agreements

**Agreement with America.** — The Yugoslav and United States governments signed an agreement in Belgrade at the end of April, under the terms of which the United States will deliver to Yugoslavia American surplus agricultural commodities, the total value of which will amount to 30.4 million dollars.

**Economic cooperation with Indonesia.** — An Indonesian economic delegation, headed by Adnan Kassuma, Assistant Minister of Industry, stayed in Bel-

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grade from May 4 to 13. Talks were held on the possibility of expanding trade exchange and on the purchase of equipment for light industry from Yugoslav enterprises.

*Protocol on Fisheries on the River Danube.* — A protocol regulating fishing on the Danube was signed in Belgrade on April 29, by Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Rumania and Bulgaria, at the end of an eight-day conference. The protocol provides for co-ordination and exchanges of opinion regarding scientific research work in the fishing industry.

*Protocol between Yugoslavia and Cuba.* — On May 13 a new protocol was signed in Havana on the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Cuba in 1961, according to which Yugoslavia will export cables, electrodes, cement and various consumers' goods to Cuba, and import coffee, sugar and other articles.

## News in Brief

*Housing.* — According to the new long-term plan of economic development at least 500,000 flats will be built in Yugoslavia in the period from 1961 to 1965.

*Building in 1960.* — The value of the building works carried out in the social sector in 1960 amounted to 347.9 milliard dinars, which is by 27.4 per cent more than in 1959.

### **YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY**

*Expenditure on Maintenance.* — The expenses for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army have been to 8.6 per cent of the national revenue, as against 9.51 per cent in 1959. According to the current plan these expenses will be reduced to 7.7 per cent of the national revenue in 1961.

*Building.* — Last year the Yugoslav People's Army built about 190 kilometres of modern roads, about 5,500 flats and numerous bridges and tunnels.

*Military Industry.* — The rate of production of consumer goods increased 40 per cent in the Yugoslav military industry last year, in comparison with 1959.

## Political Diary

April 29. — The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council heard President Tito's report on his tour of the friendly countries of West and North Africa.

May 1. — The First of May, the International Labour Holiday, was celebrated throughout Yugoslavia. The central parade, in which over 50,000 citizens and soldiers took part, was held in Belgrade.

May 4. — The Federal Council of the Socialist Alliance held consultations on publishing activity and the marketing of books.

May 5. — Under the auspices of the Central Council of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, the Central Council of the Trade Union of Educational and Scientific Workers, and the Secretariat for Education and Culture of the Federal Executive Council, consultations were held on the new social and economic relations in the field of education. It was concluded that the introduction of the system of income distribution in schools was inevitable.

May 9. — The Committee for Social Control of the Federal People's Assembly considered some irregularities in the work of individual economic organizations, social services and institutions.

May 12. — The Federal Executive Council met under the chairmanship of Vice-President Rodoljub Čolaković and adopted draft laws on communications, sanctions for criminal acts, and road tolls. The Council also ratified a number of international agreements.

## Diplomatic Diary

May 5 — President Tito received a delegation of the Indonesian Navy, headed by Rear-Admiral Martadinata, Indonesian Minister and Naval Chief of Staff.

May 6 — President Tito received Mr. Aliyezer Schelush, newly-appointed Israeli Minister in Belgrade, who presented his credentials.

May 6 — President Tito received Mr. Robert Ford, Canadian Ambassador in Yugoslavia, in a farewell visit.

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